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Congress Begins Work

Our Lawmakers Face Heavy Responsibilities as They Meet For Annual Session in Washington, D. C.

Another chapter in America's history begins this month, with the 87th Congress starting to work, and the Presidency changing hands. The following article deals mainly with problems that our lawmakers will face.

ATTENTION focuses on Washington, D. C., as the new Congress opens its regular 1961 session. January 3 is the day of the first meeting.

Democrats control both houses this year, though not quite by such big margins as in the previous Congress. In the House of Representatives, the political line-up is 261 Democrats and 176 Republicans. In the Senate, as we go to press, it is 64 Democrats and 35 Republicans, with 1 seat in doubt after the death of a GOP senator-elect from Wyoming.

Relative strength of the 2 parties is important because the chairman and the majority of members in each House and Senate committee come from the party that controls the chamber. In the House, moreover, the majority group names the Speaker.

When John Kennedy becomes President on January 20, Congress and the White House will be held by the same party for the first time since 1954. This doesn't mean that a majority of lawmakers will always agree with Mr. Kennedy, because Democrats are seriously divided among themselves on certain issues—as are Republicans.

Main topics of debate in the new session will include the following:

Defense. Funds for this purpose are now being spent at a rate of about 41 billion dollars per year, or slightly more than half of our federal government's total outlay.

During the 1960 campaign, Mr. Kennedy argued that the Eisenhower Administration was spending too little on defense—especially in the missile field. He is expected to seek a substantial increase in the military budget. But there will be heated debates over "how much is enough," and as to the proper distribution of defense funds among the different armed services.

Reorganization proposals, concerning the Department of Defense and certain other agencies, may become storm centers. A plan for reshuffling the Defense Department has been drawn up, at Mr. Kennedy's request, by Democratic Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri and a group of assistants. It would give the Defense Secretary much more direct control over the Army, Navy, and Air Force than at present.

Unless unforeseen developments arise, we shall discuss the Symington recommendations in a major article next week.

Gold problem. If our nation does not handle this matter satisfactorily, it will be seriously hampered in prac-

tically all its dealings with other countries.

For a long time, the United States has been sending far more money abroad than it has been taking in. When you total our payments for foreign goods, and American tourist spending abroad, and our outlays on foreign aid and the maintenance of U. S. troops overseas, you find that we spend much more outside our borders than the rest of the world spends in this country.

As a result, certain nations have acquired big surpluses of U. S. dollars. Instead of using all their dollar supply to purchase American goods, they are exchanging part of it for our gold. So U. S. gold reserves have been dwindling.

We still have large stocks of the precious metal. But, if the decline continues, a serious situation could arise. Lack of space prevents discussion of this point in further detail, but it should be clear that America can't go on forever paying out far more than it receives. Our paper went into this problem thoroughly in a major article dated November 14, and we shall take it up again as the matter arises in Congress.

For the time being, it is enough to say that our government is determined to end the situation in which foreigners are piling up huge surpluses of U. S. dollars, then using many of their dollars to buy American gold. This whole problem will be one of the biggest and toughest faced by the Kennedy Administration and the 87th Congress.

Foreign aid. America has been spending 3 to 6 billion dollars per year to bolster its allies' military strength, and to help improve living conditions in underdeveloped lands. This is one reason for the big outflow of dollars and of gold. Whether we can continue the aid on such a large scale will depend on how satisfactorily our gold problem is handled.

Farm surpluses represent a major national problem. Roughly 9 billion dollars' worth are now in government hands.

In efforts to deal with the situation, Uncle Sam has set up programs limiting the acreage that may be devoted to certain major crops. But, since farmers have been able to increase their yields per acre by using better methods and machinery, crop surpluses on the whole have not been substantially reduced.

Mr. Kennedy wants to tighten the restrictions on farm output still further. With respect to wheat, for instance, he has suggested limiting the number of bushels that farmers sell—instead of restricting only the number of acres they plant.

Those lawmakers who favor the Kennedy plan feel that it offers a



THE NATION'S CAPITOL. West side, shown here, looks down the Mall toward the Washington Monument and the White House. In this view, Senate wing is at left, House of Representatives at right. East Front of the Capitol (where inaugurations are held) has been undergoing extensive alterations.

realistic means of dealing with crop surpluses. Others think it would impose unreasonably severe controls on the American farmer and would be unworkable.

Education. Mr. Kennedy will seek a program of large-scale federal aid for schools. He will meet considerable opposition, since there are lawmakers in each party who feel that education is a state and local responsibility, and that large-scale aid from the central government might lead to federal control.

Health. Mr. Kennedy recommends expansion of the regular U. S. social security program to provide medical care for the aged. Many Republicans agree that elderly people who are actually in need should be given substantial federal assistance on health expenses; but they don't want to include everyone who receives social security retirement benefits, as the Kennedy plan would do.

Depressed regions. A committee headed by Democratic Senator Paul (Concluded on page 2)

THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE OUR NATION'S LAWS

HOUSE

261 Democrats
176 Republicans
437 Total

2-year term
Salary: \$22,500 per year
Minimum age: 25

Regular House Committees: 20

Exclusive powers of House:

- To originate all revenue bills.
- To impeach federal officials.
- To choose President when no candidate receives majority in electoral college.

SENATE

64 Democrats
36 Republicans
100 Total

6-year term
Salary: \$22,500 per year
Minimum age: 30

Regular Senate Committees: 16

Exclusive powers of Senate:

- To pass on many Presidential appointments.
- To approve treaties.
- To try officials impeached by House.
- To choose V. Pres. when no candidate receives electoral majority.

Laws passed by majority vote in House and Senate. Two-thirds majority required to override Presidential veto and to propose Constitutional amendment.

Various joint committees include members from both houses.

* ONE OF THE GOP Senate seats shown above became vacant upon the death of Wyoming Senator-elect Keith Thomson

Big Jobs Face Congress as It Begins New Session

(Concluded from page 1)

Douglas of Illinois has, since early last month, been studying the problems of U. S. areas where business conditions are unusually poor and where unemployment is especially serious. Mr. Kennedy's recommendations as to how the federal government might help these regions—based on the Douglas report—will go to Congress early in the new session.

Civil rights. On this subject, the big conflict is between (1) those who feel that the U. S. government should do more than is now being done to curb discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups, and (2) those who say that such matters should be left entirely to the states and communities.

U. S. economy. Mr. Kennedy has made it clear that he thinks the central government should do everything in its power to stimulate business and promote faster economic growth. So he is expected to call for a number of measures that would bring substantial increases in federal activities and spending. People who do not want the national government to play a more active and costly role in our economic life will argue against these proposals as they are brought forth.

Rules of procedure. As soon as Congress meets, there may be efforts to trim the powers of the 12-member Rules Committee in the House of Representatives. This body decides which bills will go to the House floor for debate, and how much time can be spent on each. Critics say it exercises "dictatorial" influence over legislation, while supporters argue that this committee—as it now operates—fills a vital role by sifting out worthless proposals.

In the Senate, also, certain members may work for changes that would make it easier to stop lengthy discussions and bring proposed legislation to a vote. Under current rules, senators may speak for unlimited periods of time on any issue that arises, unless two-thirds of the members present vote to limit debate.

Some of the senators think stronger rules need to be adopted in order to keep members of the upper house from filibustering—"talking bills to death." Others argue that unlimited debate

may at times prevent the passage of hasty and ill-considered laws.

Role in election. It is well known that Congress chooses the President and Vice President if no candidates receive outright majorities of the votes cast by the electoral college. Special attention has been drawn to this point as a result of the extremely close Presidential election in November.

When Congress names our 2 top officials, here are the rules it follows:

The House selects a President from among the 3 candidates who received the most electoral votes. The House delegation from each state—regardless of size—has 1 vote; and the winning contender must receive a majority of all the states. At present, this majority would be 26.

The Senate names a Vice President from the top 2 Vice Presidential candidates. Each senator has 1 vote, and a majority of the entire chamber is necessary for a choice. At present, this majority would be 51.

President and Congress. What sort of relationship will develop between President Kennedy and the nation's lawmakers?

Various Chief Executives in the

past have felt that, since the Constitution designates Congress as the legislative branch of our government, the President shouldn't take a major part in the lawmaking process. They have not made strong efforts to secure the passage of certain measures or the defeat of others. James Buchanan and Calvin Coolidge were of this type.

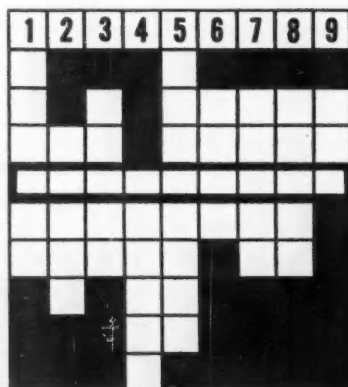
In contrast, some have believed that the President should play an active role, along with Congress, in the legislative field. They not only have recommended new laws but also have worked hard to obtain support for these measures. Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt were examples.

Mr. Kennedy expects to be the latter kind of Chief Executive. In a speech at the National Press Club about a year ago, he said: "The President . . . must be prepared to use all the resources of his office to ensure the enactment of [legislation he regards as necessary], even when conflict is the result."

During the weeks ahead, we shall keep our readers up-to-date on the details of Mr. Kennedy's program, and on pros and cons of issues that arise in Congress. —By TOM MYER

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given at right. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of territory in Africa that is part of a British federation.



- Sékou Touré is President of this new African land.
- Smaller of 2 lands in United Arab Republic.
- _____ is under the leadership of President Kwame Nkrumah.
- Big desert of Northwest Africa.
- Island Republic of Africa, formerly known as French Madagascar.
- Africa's biggest river.
- European land north of Morocco.
- Name used by 2 new republics and for Africa's second largest river.
- Sea between eastern Africa and Asia.

Answer to Dec. 12 Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: Luxembourg. VERTICAL: 1. Oklahoma; 2. Turkey; 3. Texas; 4. Iceland; 5. Wyoming; 6. Alabama; 7. Norstad; 8. Utah; 9. Harrison; 10. Belgium.

Past and Present

Capitol Changes

THIS year's Presidential inauguration will be held on a platform above steps of the new East Front of our nation's Capitol. The site is the same where crowds have watched inaugurations for well over a century, but there are some big changes.

The central part of the East Front—where the new President will take the oath of office—has been moved forward 32½ feet. This brings it in line with Senate and House wings of the building. Old sandstone walls have been replaced by marble.

As this story was being written, workmen were putting up wooden stands for the inauguration viewers. Some glass had still to be put in windows, and there was need for other finishing touches as well.

The Capitol architect assured us that the exterior would be finished in time for the inaugural ceremonies, but work on the interior may go on for another year.

The East Front project is costing a little over \$10,000,000. Painting the Capitol dome, installing new lights, building a terminal for a subway to and from the new Senate office building, and other work will bring the cost of renovations to more than \$20,000,000. The whole job is the most extensive undertaken in 100 years.

L'Enfant, the Frenchman who planned the new city of Washington, D. C., as the national seat of government, chose a dominating hill for the Capitol. William Thornton of Philadelphia, trained as a physician but an architect by choice, won a contest for planning the building. He received \$500 and a house lot in the new city for his work.

George Washington took part in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. Work was far enough along so that Congress could move from Philadelphia and hold its first sessions in the building in 1800. There was then only a single section, which was shared by both houses of the legislature and by the Supreme Court.

By 1807, there was a second wing, and the 2 were connected by a covered passageway. Between the wings, there were also 2 wells of drinking water. The British burned the Capitol (and White House) during the War of 1812, and Congress met for several years in a hotel.

By 1819, the Capitol was restored. Later, a wooden dome was added. By 1857, the present House wing was completed. The Senate wing was opened 2 years later.

Work on the present metal dome was under way when President Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861. The task was carried on during the Civil War, and the Capitol was completed along the lines it now retains on December 2, 1863. Crowds gathered that day to witness the final touch, placing the Freedom statue atop the dome.

Over the years, steam heating, elevators, electric lighting, and air conditioning were added. There have been some alterations made in the legislative chambers, but the present overhauling of the East Front is the first major change to be made in the Capitol since the 1860's.

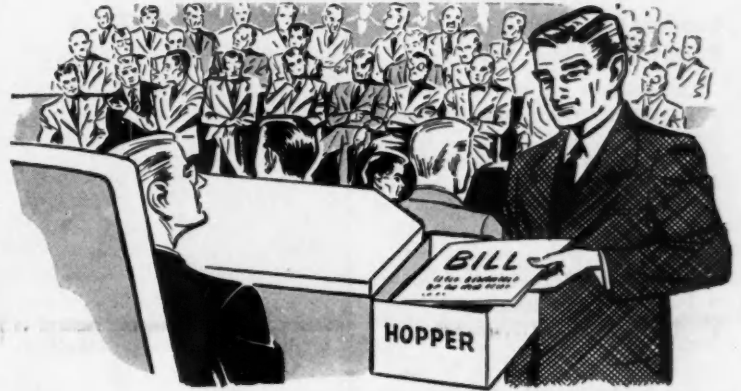
—By TOM HAWKINS

Here's How Congress Enacts Our Laws



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

1. ORIGIN OF BILLS. A congressman introduces a bill if he thinks it is needed, or if enough people he represents favor it. Various groups—farmers, laborers, and businessmen, for instance—are constantly seeking legislation of one kind or another. Many of these large groups have “lobbyists” whose main job is to influence Congress. Such lobbyists work openly and behind the scenes—at every stage of the lawmaking process. Congressmen also get requests from private individuals, as well as from organized bodies. From time to time, moreover, the President and other high-ranking administrative officials recommend new pieces of legislation.

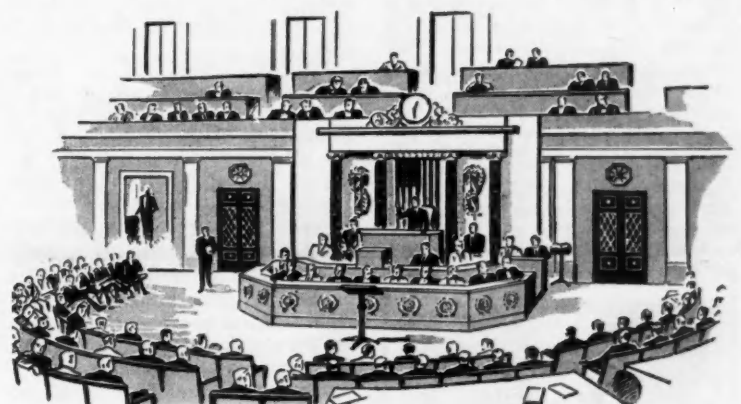


THIS AND DRAWINGS BELOW FROM “OUR CAPITOL IN STORY AND PICTURES”

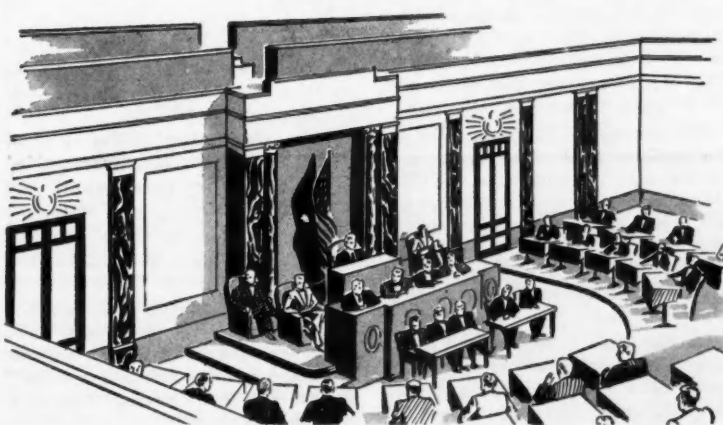
2. FIRST STEP IN CONGRESS. Any House or Senate member can introduce bills. Legislation concerning taxes must start in the House, but action on other subjects can be launched in either branch of the nation’s lawmaking body. In the above sketch, a House member introduces a new proposal. While a prospective law is generally called a “bill,” there are additional types of measures known as “resolutions.” Certain resolutions, for example, are used in proposing Constitutional amendments. After being introduced in either house, a measure receives an identifying number and is then sent to an appropriate congressional committee for full study.



3. COMMITTEE WORK. One of the most important steps in lawmaking. Bills receive more detailed examination in committee than is possible on the House or Senate floor. There are 20 regular House committees, 16 Senate groups, and also several joint committees, to deal with the various subjects that come before Congress. The majority party in each house controls the committees. During the study of a bill, a committee often holds public hearings—where people interested in the proposed new law may present their views. The committee can recommend certain changes in a bill. Also, it can block—or “pigeonhole”—the measure by refusing to send it to the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives.



4. HOUSE DEBATE AND VOTE. Suppose a bill starts in the House of Representatives and is sent to one of that body’s committees. If approved by the committee, it is put on the House calendar—time schedule. The proposal, in its turn, is considered on the House floor. Here again, it may be amended. Finally, there’s a vote on the whole bill. Ordinary measures are passed by a simple majority, but proposed Constitutional amendments require a two-thirds majority. Sometimes each lawmaker’s vote is put on public record, and sometimes not. With House approval, our bill goes to the Senate. (If it had been introduced in the Senate, it would have been considered in much the same way there before going to the House.)



5. IN THE SENATE. After House passage, our bill goes to a committee for further study and possible amendment. If approved by the committee, it goes to the floor of the Senate for debate and vote. Suppose the bill passes the Senate with some new amendments added. The House may accept these changes without controversy. If not, a conference committee of senators and representatives seeks to iron out the differences. Then both houses vote on the compromise bill which is drawn up by this group. (Senators take action on a few matters that never reach the House. For example, treaties with other nations are approved only by the Senate.)



6. PRESIDENT SIGNS. Passed by Congress, the measure goes to the President. With his signature it becomes law. But he may reject (veto) the act. Lawmakers can still put the measure into effect if they “pass it over his veto” by a two-thirds majority in each House. Otherwise, the measure dies. If a bill which has been sent to the President remains on his desk for 10 days while Congress stays in session, the measure becomes a law. If Congress adjourns before the end of the 10-day period, however, the President can kill the bill by merely refusing to sign it. This course of action by the Chief Executive is known as a “pocket veto.”

The Story of the Week

Leaders of Congress Ready for New Session

Listed below are 6 men who will play prominent roles in the coming session of Congress.

Lyndon Johnson, 52, as Vice President, will be the *presiding officer of the Senate* when he is inaugurated January 20. (Vice President Nixon will hold the post until that date.) Mr. Johnson served in the U. S. House of Representatives for 11 years and has been in the Senate since 1949. From 1955 until the present, he has been Majority Leader in the Senate.

Sam Rayburn, who celebrates his 79th birthday January 6, is in line to continue as *Speaker of the House* in the new Congress. He has held this post during 16 of the past 19 years—longer than anyone else in our country's history. A Democrat, he has spoken for Texas on Capitol Hill since 1913.

Mike Mansfield, 57, is expected to be named *Senate Majority Leader* by his party. He became a member of the U. S. House of Representatives in 1943, and was elected to the Senate in 1952. If named floor leader, it will be his job to get senators of the Democratic Party to work as a team. Montana is his home state.

Everett Dirksen, who turns 65 January 4, is likely to continue as *Senate Minority Leader*. His job for the Republicans will be the same as that of Senator Mansfield for the Demo-



Williams



Ribicoff



Stevenson



Hodges



Udall



Bowles



Rusk



McNamara

THESE MEN will be among the leaders in the new Kennedy Administration

crats. A former Illinois representative, he was elected to the Senate in 1950.

John McCormack, 69, a Massachusetts lawmaker, is almost certain to keep his post as *House Majority Leader*. He promotes maximum cooperation among Democrats in the House. Mr. McCormack has served in Congress since 1927.

Charles Halleck, 60, Republican representative from Indiana, is expected to continue as *House Minority Leader*. He does the same thing for the Republican Party in the House that Mr. McCormack does for the Democrats. Representative Halleck has been a member of Congress since 1935, and has served as Majority Leader in the Republican 80th and 83rd Congresses.

Latin America Now Stands at Crossroads

Events inside Cuba, and that country's efforts to spread her revolutionary movement to other Latin American lands, remained one of the big news stories south of the border in the closing days of 1960. Within the island country, there has been mounting opposition to the government of Premier Fidel Castro because of its pro-Red policies and because of the suppression of personal freedoms.

In Central America, Venezuela, and other nearby lands, pro-Castro movements have been stirring up revolts and bloody demonstrations during recent months in an effort to spread Cuba's influence. Toward the end of 1960, the Organization of American States (OAS), consisting of the Latin nations and the United States, were debating what action, if any, they should take against Castro-inspired uprisings outside of Cuba's borders.

Meanwhile, Latin America is fighting other enemies at home. Among them are poverty, inflation, disease, and illiteracy—breeding grounds for discontent and communism. Uncle Sam has promised to step up assistance to his southern neighbors in the effort to help them solve their many problems. Events in the months ahead will show how well we succeed in this purpose and in restoring friendly ties with Latin America.



LYNDON JOHNSON, Senate Majority Leader who becomes Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate on January 20, and (right) Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House



SENATORS MIKE MANSFIELD, probable new Democratic Majority Leader, and (right) Everett Dirksen, leader of the Senate's Republican minority



HOUSE LEADERS John McCormack for the Democrats, and (right) Charles Halleck for the Republican minority

Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

Robert McNamara, 44, will become Secretary of Defense. A former professor of business administration, he has served as an official of the Ford Motor Company for a number of years and became its president last fall.

We shall tell much more about these men and other top officials in the weeks ahead.

Earnings of Some Top Government Officials

Here are the yearly salaries paid to a number of our top officials:

President—\$100,000, plus \$50,000 more for various expenses connected with his office, and a sum of not more than \$40,000 for travel and official entertainment purposes. The President pays taxes on all but the last amount. Incidentally, ex-Chief Executives receive a life-time pension of \$25,000 a year. Their widows get \$10,000 annually.

Vice President—\$35,000 and a \$10,000-a-year expense account. These earnings are subject to taxes.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—same salary and expense account as Vice President.

The Chief Justice of the United States—\$35,500.

Associate Justice serving on the U. S. Supreme Court—\$35,000.

Ambassadors—\$25,000, plus expense accounts that vary from post to post.

Cabinet members—\$25,000.

Members of Congress—\$22,500.

Uncertain Future For Troubled Laos

For some months now, Laos has been engulfed in a complicated power struggle involving pro-western, pro-communist, and neutralist groups. From time to time, this strife has broken out into open fighting, and the Reds have been taking full advan-



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

tage of the trouble in the Southeast Asian country. As 1960 drew to a close, it appeared that the communists were gaining strength, although the non-Red forces were putting up a stiff fight.

Laos is a remote, mountainous land of 1,500,000 people.

Space Activities to Make Headlines in 1961

During the coming year, Uncle Sam will try to put a man into space. The first effort along this line, which may be made this winter, will be to shoot

Kennedy Appointments—Still More to Come

Here is a partial list of top assistants chosen by President-elect John Kennedy. We shall discuss additional appointments next week.

Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, 49, is to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Now completing his 6th term as governor of his state, he has taken a keen interest in underdeveloped lands—particularly those in Africa.

Governor Abraham Ribicoff, 50, will head the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The son of Jewish immigrants to America, the Connecticut governor has long taken an active part in public welfare and school programs—2 of the important activities under HEW.

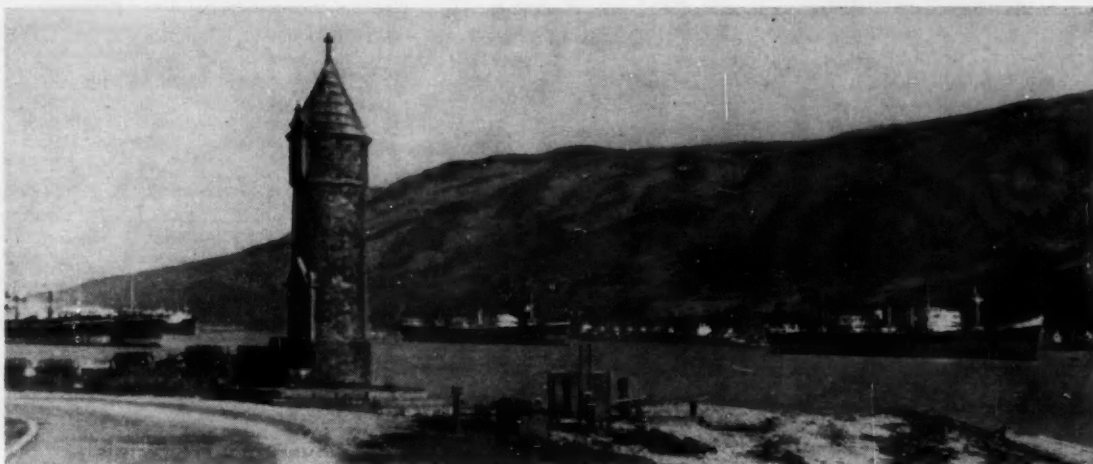
Adlai Stevenson, who will be 61 in February, is to be U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations. The twice-defeated Democratic Presidential candidate has traveled widely and is well known in many countries throughout the world.

Luther Hodges, 62, is to be Secretary of Commerce. Former textile manufacturer and North Carolina Governor, he brings business leadership to a department that encourages the nation's commercial activities.

Representative Stewart Udall of Arizona, 40, will become Secretary of the Interior. A member of the U. S. House of Representatives for 6 years, Mr. Udall's interest in conserving natural resources and similar activities handled by Interior goes back to his boyhood days on an Indian reservation.

Chester Bowles, 59, is slated to become Under Secretary of State. A successful businessman, he has served as governor of Connecticut, ambassador to India, and in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Dean Rusk, who will be 52 in February, is slated to become Secretary of State. An educator, he has served as president of the Rockefeller Foundation for the past 8 years. He brings to his new post a wide grasp of international problems and actual State Department experience as one-time



NEW BASE for U. S. nuclear-powered submarines is to be opened here—at Holy Loch in Scotland—next month. After considerable debate, Britain agreed to let us set up the base. The submarines will be equipped with Polaris missiles.

a man-carrying capsule over a relatively short distance and bring it and its occupant safely back to earth. Later, an astronaut will be sent into orbit around the globe several times before he is brought back from space.

Plans for 1961 also include 24 to 30 major space probes. These include satellites to be hurled aloft for the purpose of making extensive weather studies and improvements in our radio-TV communications. The rocket shots may also include probes of the moon and of nearby planets.

Also, in the coming months, the first test of the giant Nova rocket is to be made. This rocket, which is many times more powerful than Uncle Sam's largest space vehicle now in use, should be ready by 1962 or 1963.

Men Teachers Now Outnumber Women

More and more men are taking up high school teaching as a career. In fact, the U. S. Office of Education says that 52.2% of our high school teachers are now men—outnumbering women for the first time in the present century. Men instructors have been gaining on women ever since 1929, the government agency says.

Terms Often Used On Capitol Hill

Legislative calendar. The schedule, in each house, which lists bills in the order they will be considered by the lawmakers.

Quorum. The minimum number of senators or representatives that must be on hand to enact legislation. Fifty-one members (1 more than half the total membership) must be present in the Senate, and 219 representatives are needed in the House.

Incidentally, the 219 quorum in the House is temporary. The normal membership of that body is 435, which makes 218 representatives a quorum. But because 2 seats were added for Hawaii and Alaska when they became states, the House now has 437 places. When the number of representatives from each state is reapportioned on the basis of the 1960 census, the House membership will drop back to 435.

Seniority. An unwritten rule that gives key positions on congressional committees to those individuals who have served for the longest periods in Congress.

Caucus. A party meeting to talk over congressional business or tactics in dealing with legislation.

Roll call. At times, when a vote is taken on a bill in Congress, the roll is called and each lawmaker's "yes" or "no" decision is recorded.

Viva voce (vī'vā vō'sē). At other times, voting is done by voice in Congress, with no record made of the individual lawmaker's votes.

Constituents. To members of Congress, this term means the voters back home.

Coming Articles and Varied Color Issues

In addition to our regular articles, we shall have a number of special features and a wide variety of colors in coming issues.

Some of the big subjects that we shall discuss during the next several weeks include (1) plans for reorganizing our defense setup; (2) the future of India; (3) top leaders of the Kennedy Administration; (4) disarmament; (5) where Uncle Sam stands in the space and missiles race with Russia; (6) health and economic problems in our country; (7) Canada.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A man dining in a chain store restaurant complained to the waitress, "Miss, there's a twig in my soup."
The waitress calmly replied: "It's quite all right, sir; we have branches all over the country."

Dick: Have a peanut?
Doris: No thanks, they're fattening.
Dick: How do you know?
Doris: Did you ever see a skinny elephant?



"Dad has hinted that he wants me to stay home tonight, Eddie."

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. Efforts were made to *forestall* (fōr-staw'l) an economic crisis. (a) lessen (b) prevent (c) end (d) foretell.

2. Certain parts of the official's speech were later *clarified* (klār'fīd). (a) published (b) challenged (c) corrected (d) made clear.

3. The country's leaders *envisioned* (ēn-vīzh'ūnd) a prosperous future for their people. (a) desired (b) made plans for (c) promised (d) visualized or foresaw.

4. A decision was made to *invalidate* (īn-vāl'ī-dāt) the executive order. (a) reconsider and debate (b) uphold and defend (c) nullify or cancel (d) defy.

5. The charity group wanted to *accelerate* (āk-sēl'er-āt) its fund-raising drive. (a) begin (b) speed up (c) renew (d) abandon.

News Quiz

Nation's Lawmakers

- Briefly describe the way in which a bill becomes law.
- Which party holds a majority in each house of Congress? Mention some important advantages that the majority party receives.
- What would be 1 important feature of the Defense Department reorganization proposed by Senator Symington?
- Tell of the "gold problem" that the United States faces. How is it related to the future of our foreign aid plans?
- In general, how does Mr. Kennedy propose to curb the accumulation of crop surpluses? What do supporters and opponents say about his farm plan?
- Cite at least 3 other major problems that Congress will take up.
- Why do certain congressmen seek changes with respect to the House Rules Committee? What is said by those who are against such changes?

Discussion

- Do you think it would be better if the lawmakers within each party showed more of a tendency than at present to stick together on major issues? Why or why not?
- What do you regard as the most important issue that Congress is likely to tackle this year? What steps do you think should be taken concerning the problem? Give reasons.

Africa on the Move

- Briefly describe Africa's population make-up.
- What resources does this continent possess?
- Name the 4 African countries that were independent by the end of World War II.
- How many lands on this continent gained their freedom last year—7; 12; 17; 22?
- Why is it so urgent that living standards be raised?
- On which African lands is the Soviet Union now centering its attention?

Discussion

How do you think communist headway on this continent can most effectively be prevented? Explain.

Miscellaneous

- Tell what congressional posts are likely to be held by Sam Rayburn, Everett Dirksen, John McCormack, and Charles Halleck.
- Caucus**, **seniority**, **legislative calendar**, and **quorum** are words often heard on Capitol Hill. What do they mean?
- What are some of the nation's space plans for the coming year?
- Why is the free world concerned over events in Laos?
- Give the names of men that President-elect Kennedy has chosen as Secretary of State; Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; Commerce.

References

- "New Gold Rush: Out of U. S.," *Life*, December 12.
 "The Farmer in a Jam," *Newsweek*, October 31.
 "The Winds of Freedom Stir A Continent," by Nathaniel T. Kenney, *National Geographic*, September.
 "What the Africans Expect of Us," by W. Averell Harriman, *New York Times Magazine*, October 9.

Pronunciations

Balewa—bā-lē-wā
 Bourguiba—bōrgē-bā'
 Charles de Gaulle—shārl' dūh gōl'
 Fidel Castro—fē-dēl' kās'trō
 Kasavubu—kā-sā-vōō'bōō
 Kwame Nkrumah—kwā-mē ēn-krōō'mā
 Patrice Lumumba—pā-trēs' lōō-mōōm'bā'
 Sékou Touré—sā'kōō tōō-rā'

World Spotlight On Giant Africa

Continent Serves as Dramatic
Testing Ground for Free-
dom and Progress

In 1961, the United States will open at least 6 new embassies in Africa. More than 600 State Department employees have already volunteered for service on that continent. What takes place in Africa will—in the words of President-elect John Kennedy—"affect vitally the security of every person in the United States."

A GREEN flag adorned with a yellow star above a yellow crescent was raised to the top of a flagpole in western Africa for the first time last month. It was the national flag of Mauritania, the world's newest nation and the 17th African land to gain independence during 1960.

If 1960 was a year of achievement and rejoicing for Africa's leaders, then 1961 will surely be a year of sober challenge for them. They are confronted by the responsibilities that nationhood brings. On a continent that is woefully underdeveloped, they must establish law and order, raise depressed living standards, and keep their countries from falling under outside control.

Vast region of contrasts. The second largest continent (next to Asia), Africa could hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ nations the size of the United States.

Northern Africa is—except for its coastal belt—largely a desert area. Here are the brown, sandy wastes of the Sahara, spotted with green oases.

Near the equator is tropical Africa, a region of humid jungles and spacious grasslands where giraffes, lions, elephants, and zebra graze. In this region are snow-tipped Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, and sparkling Lake Victoria, bigger than the state of West Virginia.

Farther south are dry plateaus and more grasslands and deserts. The Kalahari Desert in Bechuanaland and Southwest Africa is bigger than California.

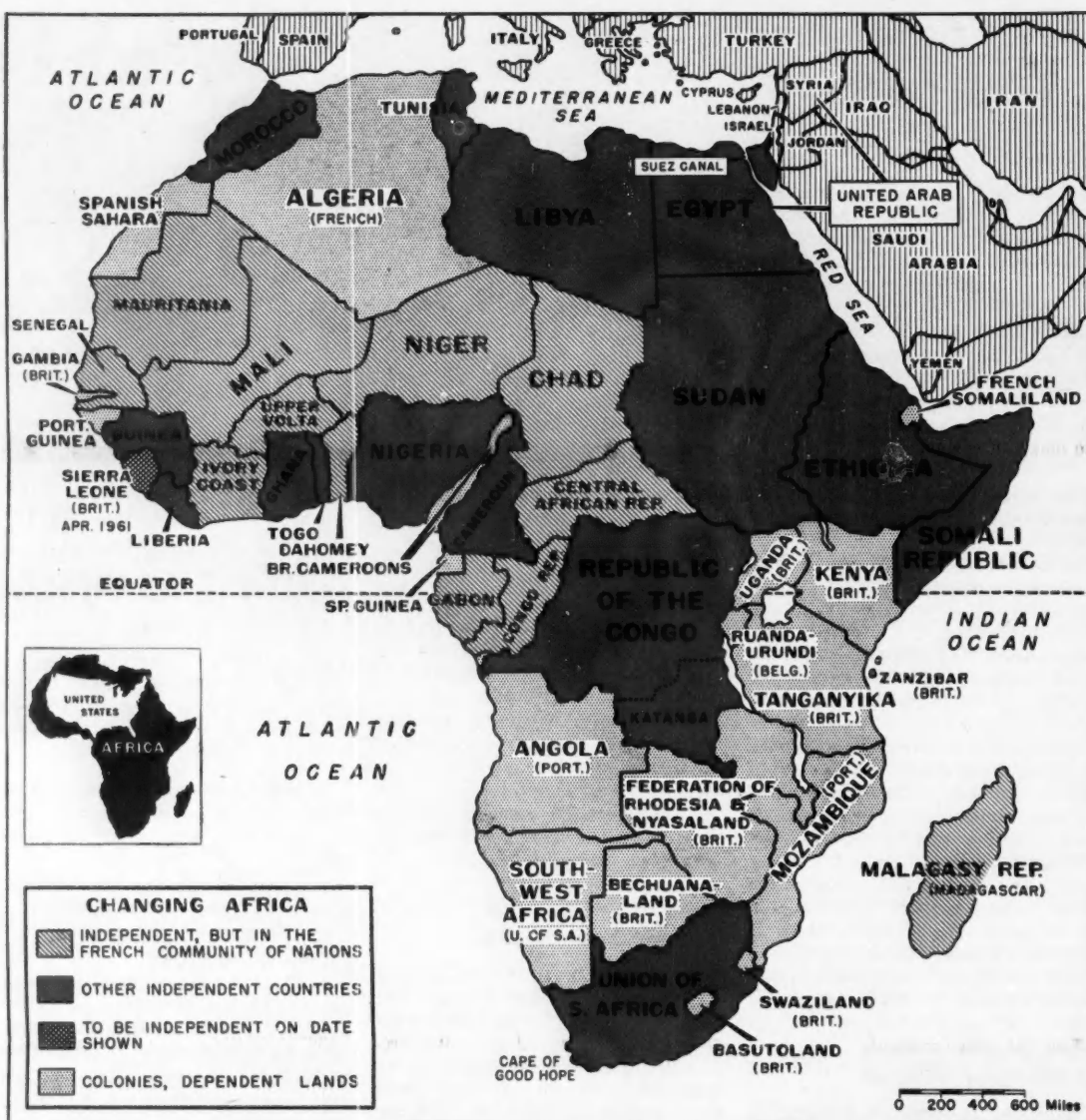
Africa's people. About 224,000,000 people live on this continent. North of the Sahara, most Africans are Arabs or Berbers. To the south, the overwhelming majority are Negroes.

Not quite 3 out of every 100 persons are of European descent. About half of the white people live in the Union of South Africa, but even here they are outnumbered—almost 4 to 1—by Africans.

For centuries, the natives of lands south of the Sahara lived in the most primitive, tribal manner. In recent years, some have moved into cities, but 90% still dwell in villages.

Natural wealth. Africa produces half of the world's gold and 95% of its diamonds. Other minerals include copper, manganese, cobalt, zinc, iron, tin, aluminum and uranium.

Petroleum fields are being tapped in the Sahara and in Nigeria. Tropical forests produce teak, mahogany, and other woods; while in the clearings, peanuts and cocoa are grown. Coffee, tea, and sisal (a fiber used in making rope and burlap) are cultivated in



SECOND LARGEST of the continents—after Asia—Africa is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times bigger than the United States

TWENTY-THREE NEW NATIONS IN AFRICA

Country	Leader	Population	Area (Sq. Miles)	Capital	Former Owner	Yr. of Ind.
Morocco	King Mohammed V	10,000,000	172,000	Rabat	France and Spain	1956
Tunisia	President Bourguiba	3,750,000	48,332	Tunis	France	1956
Libya	King Idris	1,000,000	679,000	Tripoli	Italy	1952
Mauritania	Premier Daddad	624,000	419,000	Nouakchott	France	1960
Mali Republic	Premier Keita	3,708,000	465,000	Bamako	France	1960
Niger	Premier Diouri	2,500,000	459,000	Niamey	France	1960
Chad	Premier Tombalbaye	2,600,000	495,000	Fort Lamy	France	1960
Sudan	President Abboud	10,000,000	967,500	Khartoum	Britain and Egypt	1956
Somali Republic	President Osman	2,000,000	246,000	Mogadishu	Britain and Italy	1960
Republic of Senegal	President Senghor	2,269,000	80,617	Dakar	France	1960
Guinea	President Touré	2,500,000	97,000	Conakry	France	1958
Ivory Coast	Premier Houphouët-Boigny	3,250,000	125,000	Abidjan	France	1960
Upper Volta	President Yameogo	3,250,000	106,000	Ouagadougou	France	1960
Ghana	President Nkrumah	4,500,000	91,843	Accra	Britain	1957
Togo	President Olympio	1,000,000	22,000	Lome	UN Trust (France)	1960
Dahomey	Premier Maga	1,700,000	44,000	Porto Novo	France	1960
Nigeria	Federal Prime Minister Balewa	35,000,000	373,000	Lagos	Britain	1960
Cameroon	Premier Ahidjo	3,250,000	166,800	Yaoundé	UN Trust (France)	1960
Central African Republic	Premier Dacko	1,250,000	242,000	Bangui	France	1960
Gabon	Premier M'ba	421,000	102,000	Libreville	France	1960
Congo	Premier Youlou	795,000	135,000	Brazzaville	France	1960
Republic of the Congo	President Kasavubu	13,250,000	905,000	Leopoldville	Belgium	1960
Madagascar Republic	President Tsiranana	5,000,000	228,000	Tananarive	France	1960

COUNTRIES are grouped geographically (from north to south) so as to make them easier to find on map

large-scale farming operations. More than 70% of the continent does not, however, have good soil for farming.

Africa has huge amounts of undeveloped water power. The Congo basin alone is estimated to have 25% of the water power resources of the whole world.

Colonial rule. In the 16th century, Europeans established trading posts along the coast of Africa. For many years, the continent was known mainly

as a source of slaves. Most Africans that were brought as slaves to the United States came from what is today Ghana and Nigeria.

About 75 years ago, the European powers carved out empires in Africa. By the end of World War II, only 4 lands were independent—Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa, and Egypt.

Thus, only 15 years ago, 3 out of every 4 people on the continent were

under the rule of a European nation. Together, Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain governed 90% of Africa.

March toward freedom. Soon after World War II, nationalist feelings erupted throughout North Africa. By 1956, all the Mediterranean lands except Algeria had won independence.

The nationalist upsurge then swept into the regions south of the Sahara. (Concluded on page 8)

Good Resolve—Think Before You Speak!

By Clay Coss

"**N**OTHING is opened more often by mistake than the mouth."

This remark recently appeared in a humor column. In addition to its lighter side, it contains some good advice.

How many times all of us say something which we immediately wish we had not said. The trouble is that we speak before we think. The result may be to hurt someone's feelings, or to make an enemy.

Some people deliberately open their mouths to offend others, to spread gossip or false information, to stir up trouble. This is a mistake even though an intentional one. For a loose-talking troublemaker can cause tension, strife, and unhappiness.

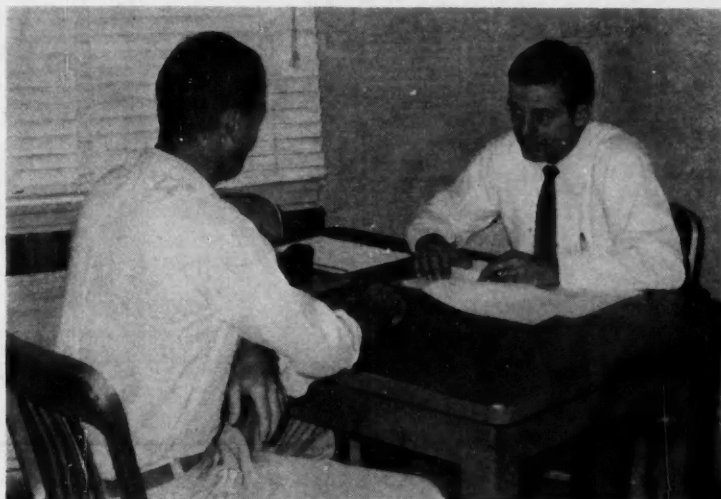
Naturally, we can't guard every single word we utter. An attempt to do this would practically tongue-tie us. But we can and should think about what we are going to say. We need to consider those present and, if we know someone is sensitive on certain points, avoid this line of conversation.

Some persons, in the effort to be funny, make sarcastic remarks. If you're with close friends who know you are just joking and don't mean what you say, it is all right to engage in a little biting humor now and then. For the most part, however, it is better to avoid this form of wit, for you can never be sure when someone may not be feeling up to par and may take offense at your comment.

It is an interesting and somewhat puzzling fact that certain individuals who are extremely sensitive about what others say to them make it a practice of being very outspoken and thoughtless in their own utterances. One would think that those who are easily offended by the remarks of others would be more careful in their comments.

If your record is satisfactory in this respect, ignore what has been said here. If not, the beginning of a new year is a good time to make a fresh start.

There are men whose tongues could govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues. —G. D. PRENTICE



MAN FACING CAMERA is Fred Dasbach, social worker, conducting an interview—just one of many that are a regular and important part of his work

Interviews on Careers

What Social Workers Do

FRED Dasbach is a social worker at Children's Center, a public welfare institution of the District of Columbia. Located at Laurel, Maryland, the Center helps retarded and certain disturbed children overcome their difficulties.

"My days are divided between the office and the field (making calls on parents, employers, other social agencies, and similar groups)," Mr. Dasbach reports.

"On a particular day, I may go over the case records of a child under my care (let's call him John), and prepare a report on him for use by my co-workers and other trained personnel who work with him. In meeting with these specialists, I present John's background, his handicaps, how well he is adjusting to life at Children's Center, and related matters. My report is supplemented by the comments of others who have dealings with the child.

"This information may be used to help decide whether John should be returned to his family, left at Children's Center for a while longer, or referred to some other specialized agency for treatment.

"When I return to my desk, I spend much of the remainder of the day interviewing children. The problems we discuss include behavior difficulties,

vocational training, and work assignments at the institution. Or, in the case of youths ready to return to the community, we talk about job openings and places to live.

"While in the field, I make arrangements for certain boys to take jobs in the community. I also check up regularly on the progress of youths who have been previously placed in jobs."

While Mr. Dasbach works mainly with troubled young people, other social workers specialize in adult or family problems dealing with home or community life.

Qualifications. The first requirement for success in this work, according to Mr. Dasbach and others, is a real liking for people. You need always remember that human relationships cannot be handled according to fixed formulas. Judgment, tact, understanding, and patience—combined with kindly firmness at times—are qualities you will need.

Training. Take a college preparatory course in high school. Next, you should attend a college that offers courses in social work. Or you can take a liberal arts course in college and then get an advanced degree in social work. More and more jobs are open only to persons who hold advanced degrees in the field.

Job outlook. If you decide on this vocation, you will have no trouble in finding work. Employment officials estimate that there are now about 10,000 jobs in social work waiting to be filled. A substantial number of social workers are employed by local, state, and federal agencies. Others work for church groups, private welfare agencies, hospitals, and even such international bodies as the United Nations.

Though 2 out of every 3 social workers are women, an increasing number of men are entering the field.

Earnings. Salaries vary greatly from one part of the country to another, and from job to job. Beginners with advanced training usually start out at around \$4,000 a year. Experienced persons generally earn between \$4,500 and \$7,000 annually, though a few executives in the field have incomes of more than \$10,000.

"The profession provides me with great personal satisfaction because of the knowledge that I am helping fellow humans overcome their problems," declares Mr. Dasbach. "But," he adds,

"I need to be constantly prepared for the moment when my best efforts go down the drain because a child with whom I have long worked may revert to his old ways and get into trouble."

More information. Write to the Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Also talk to social workers in your community. —By ANTON BERLE

See, Read and Hear

THE ABC network presents something new in *Issues and Answers*, an interview, public affairs show (Sundays, on television at 1:30 p.m., on radio at 8 p.m. EST).

"We want to avoid questions that sound like a courtroom cross examination," says Peggy Whedon, director of the program and a member of ABC's Washington staff. "Our goal is a friendly discussion that can provide thoughtful and worthwhile answers to issues for an interested public."

Close-up photography and excellent lighting of faces help to provide an intimate atmosphere. Only 2 panelists interview the guest. This pattern could set a style for future interviews of Presidential candidates. It might meet objections by some viewers that too many panelists caused confusion and marred presentation of views during last year's campaign debates.

Scheduled for Sunday, January 8, is Senator Mike Mansfield, Democratic Majority Leader in the Senate.

Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, will be interviewed on January 15, and doubtless will be asked about his ideas on reorganizing his party for coming election campaigns.

SAM LEVENSON, humorist and one-time high school teacher, told a recent TV audience that he once asked a student of his why he was late. The answer: "There are 8 kids in our family, and my mother set the alarm for only 7."



PEGGY WHEDON, producer of ABC's new "Issues and Answers" program

"**TEDDY**" ROOSEVELT is the subject of *Our American Heritage* historical drama series on NBC-TV Friday, January 13, 9 p.m. EST. The story concerns Mr. Roosevelt's early years. Sponsor is The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. Lowell Thomas is narrator.

LEONARD BERNSTEIN and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra present a young people's concert on CBS-TV, Sunday, January 8, 4 p.m. EST.

IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December, Henry Kissinger discusses pressures the next President will meet from Russia for another summit meeting (page 50).

—By Tom Hawkins

SPORTS—SKATING AND BASKETBALL

BARBARA WAGNER, an Olympic skating champion from Toronto, Canada, will display her skill on the flashing blades to thousands of Americans this winter. She and her partner, Bob Paul, have joined the Ice Capades, a skating show which annually tours the country. For the past four years, Barbara and Bob won the world pair championship in figure skating. They climaxed their amateur career when they won an Olympic gold medal for Canada last winter. Though 22-year-old Barbara is only 4'11" tall while Bob is a 6-footer, the two skate together in perfect harmony, performing difficult lifts, spins, and spirals in time to music. They started skating in

1952, seeking individual titles, but later they decided to compete as a pair. Since that time they have had to practice up to 40 hours a week for eight or nine months of the year. Barbara hopes eventually to become a fashion designer. She has long been interested in this field.

ICE CAPADES, INC.

JERRY LUCAS, generally rated as the top collegiate basketball player in the country, hopes to lead the Ohio State five to its second national title in a row this winter. Last year he averaged about 26 points a game for the Buckeyes' championship team. He starred, also, on the U. S. Olympic team which won the world crown at Rome. In the final game against Brazil, Jerry's 14 points in the first 10 minutes of play put the U. S. team out ahead to stay. A schoolboy star in Middletown, Ohio, the tall youth—6'8" in height—led his high school team to two state championships. Last year he led the country in accuracy, making good on about three out of five

of his field goal attempts. He is also a strong team player whose passing sets up many scores by other members of the Buckeyes. Ohio State's opponents will have to face him for still another season, as he is only a junior. Jerry takes business courses, and is an "A" student.

OHIO STATE U.



NATIVE DOCK WORKERS moving cargo ashore at Accra, capital of Ghana. They've taken imported goods from a ship.

Africa on Move

(Concluded from page 6)

The first predominantly Negro colony to gain freedom was the British-controlled Gold Coast (renamed Ghana) in 1957. The march toward independence came to a climax in this region during 1960 when 17 nations were born. Today, close to two-thirds of all Africans live in independent countries.

In former British colonies like Ghana and Nigeria, independence was achieved smoothly. Both countries chose to retain trade ties with Britain as members of the Commonwealth, a loose association composed of that European country and many of its former possessions.

Under President Charles de Gaulle, France freed its tropical holdings. All except Guinea joined the French Community, a voluntary cooperative group made up of France and former possessions. (Togo, a trust territory which France held for the United Nations, also became free, and chose to stay outside the French Community.)

Belgium freed the Congo last summer. Very little had been done over the years to prepare the people for self-rule. Consequently, this African land has been the scene of widespread disorders. The United Nations has been forced to intervene in the effort to create order.

Remaining colonies. Regions still under outside control include Algeria—under France; British-held regions along the equator and south of it; the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique (as well as tiny Portuguese Guinea); and small Spanish holdings (see map accompanying article).

The clash in Algeria between Arab nationalists and the French poses the most urgent colonial problem on the continent at this moment. De Gaulle has offered Algeria's inhabitants the chance to vote on their own future, but there has been disagreement over

the conditions under which the balloting should take place.

Angola and Mozambique, where Portugal has done little to prepare the natives for self-rule, may be the next big region to feel strong nationalist pressure. Britain is preparing its remaining possessions for independence.

Political order. Except for the Congo, the establishment of orderly government seems to be going on fairly well in the new African nations. All of them, however, suffer from a lack of trained government officials.

Tribal warfare is a problem in a number of these lands. The Nigerian government recently took firm steps to quell tribal uprisings.

Conflict between European settlers and natives is a source of discord in several countries. It is a big factor in Algeria's troubles.

The problem is most acute, though, in one of Africa's older nations—the Union of South Africa. There the government, run by people of European descent, has put severe restric-

tions on the natives, who make up 80% of the population. Many fear that the repressive measures will lead to an explosion.

In most of the new African lands, a drift toward one-man rule is apparent. So long as illiteracy is widespread, there is unlikely to be our type of democracy, which depends on a well-informed electorate. As more people receive schooling, democratic institutions, it is hoped, will grow stronger.

Living standards. No graver problem exists in the new African nations than to raise living standards. Today, millions of Africans earn less than \$50 a year. Close to 90% of them cannot read or write. Many die of disease or malnutrition before the age of 30.

These countries badly need assistance in tackling the problems that confront them. It is expected that next year Africa will, for the first time, become the major area for United Nations technical aid. This program provides for the training of young Africans abroad, and helps develop school systems, public health programs, and other services.

U. S. money is being given to a number of African lands—for example, Ethiopia and Liberia—and it seems certain that we will play a bigger role from now on in Africa's development than we have in the past. However, it is also probable that our aid will be increasingly channeled through the United Nations. No single country can possibly supply the tremendous amount of assistance needed.

Outside control. Whether the nations of Africa can keep the independence they have won is a major problem confronting them. The most serious threat is posed by the Soviet Union. It has funneled financial aid, arms, and technical assistance to Guinea and the United Arab Republic as well as to the Algerian rebels. By doing so, Moscow hopes to promote the spread of communism in the area.

Nothing illustrates Russia's manner of operating better than its actions in the Congo. There the Reds have been highly critical of the United Na-

tions' attempts to restore order. They have backed Patrice Lumumba, who was deposed as Congo's Premier in September, and continue to demand that he be restored to office. They have refused to help pay the costs of the UN's Congo operation.

After Lumumba was ousted from office, Soviet officials and technicians were forced to leave the Congo. Nevertheless, the Kremlin has continued its efforts in other regions. Today, Guinea, which leans strongly toward the communist bloc in international affairs, is regarded as Soviet headquarters for tropical Africa.

Most African leaders say that they want their countries to be neutral in global affairs. If they can deal effectively in relieving the poverty and misery upon which communism thrives, the Reds may not make much headway. —By HOWARD SWEET

Readers Say—

If we are ever to come to any disarmament agreement (including nuclear weapons) with the communist bloc of nations, we must take into account the wishes of Red China and admit her to the United Nations. By keeping Red China out of the UN, we encourage her irresponsible and dangerous actions. If she were in the UN, we could watch her closely and perhaps have some chance of persuading her to work for peace.

JOANNE COMBÉ,
Lunenburg, Massachusetts

★

Your article on Mr. Kennedy's plans for the Presidential office was helpful. It is important for all Americans to know what the new Administration has in mind. It is also important that, with the election over, the people unite to support the new President.

JUDY WAGNER,
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

★

I disagree with advocates of a shorter Presidential election campaign. Time is needed for the people to listen to candidates' promises



and then decide on the man they prefer. The people also need time to "get acquainted" with candidates, to judge what kind of men they are.

KATHY LOPER,
Millerton, New York

★

After reading your article on the electoral college, which helped me to understand the system, I have reached the conclusion that it should be abolished.

MARY ANN ELLERBECK,
Chicago, Illinois

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) prevent; 2. (d) made clear; 3. (d) visualized or foresaw; 4. (c) nullify or cancel; 5. (b) speed up.



PRESIDENT Joseph Kasavubu, Republic of the Congo (left), and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana



PRESIDENT Sékou Touré of Guinea (left), and Prime Minister A. Balewa of newly independent Nigeria

